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Society of American Foresters.—Will meet on Friday and Saturday, December 27 and 28. President, Filibert Roth. Secretary, E. R. Hodson, U. S. Forest Service, Washington, D. C.

School Garden Association of America.—Will meet on dates to be announced. President, J. H. Francis. Acting Secretary, V. E. Kilpatrick, 124 West 30th St., New York, N. Y.

The officers for the Baltimore meeting are:

President—John Merle Coulter, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

Vice-Presidents—A (Mathematics and Astronomy): George D. Birkhoff, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. B (Physics): Gordon F. Hull, Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H. C (Chemistry): Alexander Smith, Columbia University, New York. D (Engineering): Ira N. Hollis, Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Worcester, Mass. E (Geology and Geography): David White, U. S. Geological Survey, Washington, D. C. F (Zoology): William Patten, Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H. G (Botany): A. F. Blakeslee, Cold Spring Harbor, N. Y. H (Anthropology and Psychology): Aleš Hrdlička, U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C. I (Social and Economic Science): John Barrett, Pan American Union, Washington, D. C. K (Physiology and Experimental Medicine): Frederic S. Lee, Columbia University, New York. L (Education): Stuart A. Courtis, Department of Educational Research, Detroit, Mich. M (Agriculture): Henry P. Armsby, State College, Pa.

Permanent Secretary—L. O. Howard, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.

General Secretary—O. E. Jennings, Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Secretary of the Council—(No election).

Secretaries of the Sections—A (Mathematics and Astronomy): Forest R. Moulton, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill. B (Physics): George W. Stewart, State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa. C (Chemistry): Arthur A. Blanchard, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass. D (Engi-

neering): F. L. Bishop, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa. E (Geology and Geography): Rollin T. Chamberlin, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill. F (Zoology): W. C. Allee, Lake Forest College, Lake Forest, Ill., in absence of Herbert V. Neal. G (Botany): Mel T. Cook, Agricultural Experiment Station, New Brunswick, N. J. H (Anthropology and Psychology): E. K. Strong, Jr., 1821 Adams Mill Road, Washington, D. C. I (Social and Economic Science): Seymour C. Loomis, 82 Church Street, New Haven, Conn. K (Physiology and Experimental Medicine): A. J. Goldfarb, College of the City of New York, New York, N. Y. L (Education): Bird T. Baldwin, Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C. M (Agriculture): Edwin W. Allen, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Treasurer—R. S. Woodward, Carnegie Institution of Washington, Washington, D. C.

Assistant Secretary—F. S. Hazard, Office of the A. A. S., Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

A JOURNEY ROUND THE ARCTIC COAST OF ALASKA

A LETTER written by Archdeacon Stuck, at Fort Yukon, Alaska, in June of this year, describing a journey made by him last winter round the whole Arctic coast of Alaska, is abstracted in the *British Geographical Journal*. The journey, which naturally involved no small amount of hardship, afforded an unrivalled opportunity for gaining acquaintance with the Eskimo throughout the great stretch of country traversed, as well as for a comparative study of the work carried on among them by the various Christian organizations busy in that remote region. These Eskimo, the writer says, are "surely of all primitive peoples the one that has the greatest claim to the generous consideration of civilized mankind. Where else shall a people be found so brave, so hardy, so industrious, so kindly, and withal so cheerful and content, inhabiting such utterly naked country lashed by such constant ferocity of weather?" Everywhere he received from them

the greatest possible help and kindness, and brought away the warmest feeling of admiration and friendship. The start was made on the west coast first made known to the world by Cook and Kotzebue, Beechey, Collinson and Bedford Pim, and here it was possible to find some habitation, usually an underground igloo, on every night but one of the journey. Storms were encountered, but there were commonly fair winds and there were no special hardships, traveling being far more rapid than is usual in the interior. At Point Barrow a halt of two weeks gave opportunity for the study of the largest Eskimo village in Alaska. In spite of the advancing season the difficulties increased with the resumption of travel, March being the month in which the severest weather is to be expected here. Throughout the 250 miles to Flaxman Island the party saw only one human being and were housed only twice. "It is," says the writer, "the barrenest, most desolate, most forsaken coast I have ever seen in my life: flat as this paper on which I write, the frozen land merging indistinguishably into the frozen sea; nothing but a stick of driftwood here and there, half buried in the indented snow, gives evidence of the shore." The fortnight's travel along this stretch was a constant struggle against a bitter northeast wind with the thermometer 20° to 30° below zero Fahrenheit, and at night, warmed only by the "primus" oil cooking stove, the air within their little snow house was as low as from 48° to 51° below zero. The almost ceaseless wind was a torment, and the faces of all were continually frozen. There are Eskimo on the rivers away from the coast, but it was impossible to visit them. East of Point Barrow all the dog-feed had to be hauled on the sledge, and—for the first time since the archdeacon had driven dogs—they occasionally went hungry when there was no driftwood to cook with. The heaviest task however came on the journey inland to Fort Yukon. Beyond the mountains the winter's snow lay unbroken, and for eight days a trail down the Collen River had to be beaten ahead of the dogs. At the confluence of the Collen with the Porcupine Stefánsson and his party were met with, es-

corted on the way to Fort Yukon by Dr. Burke, of the hospital there. Stefánsson had lain ill all the winter at Herschel Island, and would never have recovered had he not finally resolved to be hauled 400 miles to the nearest doctor.

A PROPOSED BRITISH INSTITUTE OF INDUSTRIAL ART

WE learn from the *London Times* that the British Board of Trade in conjunction with the Board of Education and with the advice of representative members of the Royal Society of Arts, the Arts and Crafts Exhibition Society, the Art Workers' Guild, the Design and Industries Association, and various persons and organizations connected with manufacture and commerce, have framed a scheme for the establishment of a British Institute of Industrial Art, with the object of raising and maintaining the standard of design and workmanship of works and industrial art produced by British designers, craftsmen and manufacturers, and of stimulating the demand for such works as reach a high standard of excellence.

The institute will be incorporated under the joint auspices of the Board of Trade as the department dealing with industry and the Board of Education as the authority controlling the Victoria and Albert Museum, and the methods by which it is proposed to achieve its objects include:

- (a) A permanent exhibition in London of modern British works selected as reaching a high standard of artistic craftsmanship and manufacture.
- (b) A selling agency attached to this exhibition.
- (c) A purchase fund for securing for the state selected works of outstanding merit exhibited at the institute.
- (d) The establishment of machinery for bringing designers and art workers into closer touch with manufacturers, distributors and others.
- (e) The organization of provincial and traveling exhibition of a similar character, either directly or in cooperation with other organizations.

It is not at present intended that the exhibition of the institute shall be actually opened